

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

MICHAEL B. WOOLMAN,)	4:12CV3140
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	AND ORDER
BRYAN LGH, Community Mental)	
Health, DR. QUINN, and SEAN)	
FISHER,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

Plaintiff filed his Complaint in this matter on July 10, 2012. (Filing No. [1](#).) Plaintiff was given leave to proceed in forma pauperis. (Filing No. [5](#).) The court now conducts an initial review of Plaintiff's claims to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate under [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)](#).

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

_____Plaintiff filed his Complaint against BryanLGH, Dr. Quinn, and Sean Fisher. (Filing No. [1](#) at CM/ECF p. 1.) Plaintiff's allegations are difficult to decipher. In their entirety, they are:

BryanLGH , Community Mental Health, and I was taking ,This Drug called Abillfy , Well , I got Kidney and Liver Failure ,From that drug. So I stopped, taking it. Well She did not like that. So Unfortunately she sent the BryanLGH , Mental Hospice unit after me. Well , they have not stopped pushing drug in my apartment. They use a smelter unit from next door. Well ,I Moved into the lodge a few month back, and two weeks before ,' The Bryan L G H , Mental Hospice Unit moved in. They have not stopped Drugging me almost to death and more than a few times.

([Id.](#) at CM/ECF p. 2.) Plaintiff seeks \$10,000,000.00 in damages. ([Id.](#) at CM/ECF p. 6.)

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The court is required to review in forma pauperis complaints to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. *See* [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)](#). The court must dismiss a complaint or any portion thereof that states a frivolous or malicious claim, that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

Pro se plaintiffs must set forth enough factual allegations to “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible,” or “their complaint must be dismissed” for failing to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. [Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly](#), 550 U.S. 544, 569-70 (2007); *see also* [Ashcroft v. Iqbal](#), 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”). Regardless of whether a plaintiff is represented or is appearing pro se, the plaintiff’s complaint must allege specific facts sufficient to state a claim. *See* [Martin v. Sargent](#), 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 (8th Cir. 1985). However, a pro se plaintiff’s allegations must be construed liberally. [Burke v. North Dakota Dep’t of Corr. & Rehab.](#), 294 F.3d 1043, 1043-44 (8th Cir. 2002) (citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION OF CLAIMS

“If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.” [Fed. R. Civ. P. 12\(h\)\(3\)](#). Subject matter jurisdiction is proper pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 1332](#), commonly referred to as “diversity of citizenship” jurisdiction. For purposes of [28 U.S.C. § 1332](#), “diversity of citizenship” means that “the citizenship of each plaintiff is different from the citizenship of each defendant.” [Ryan v. Schneider Natl. Carriers, Inc.](#), 263 F.3d 816, 819 (8th Cir. 2001). In addition, the amount in controversy must be greater than \$75,000.00 for diversity of citizenship jurisdiction. [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(a\)](#).

Here, Plaintiff does not allege that his citizenship is different from the citizenship of each Defendant. (Filing No. 1.) Indeed, he lists Lincoln, Nebraska, addresses for himself and Defendants. Thus, Plaintiff has failed to establish diversity of citizenship jurisdiction as a basis for jurisdiction in this matter.

Subject matter jurisdiction is also proper where a plaintiff asserts a “non-frivolous claim of a right or remedy under a federal statute,” commonly referred to as “federal question” jurisdiction. Northwest South Dakota Prod. Credit Ass’n v. Smith, 784 F.2d 323, 325 (8th Cir. 1986). Plaintiff does not set forth any specific actions taken by Defendants that violate any constitutional right or support a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 or any other federal statute. Keeper v. King, 130 F.3d 1309, 1314 (8th Cir. 1997). In short, Plaintiff does not allege that Defendant deprived him of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or that the alleged deprivation was committed under “color of state law.” West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988); Buckley v. Barlow, 997 F.2d 494, 495 (8th Cir. 1993). As such, the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, and the Complaint is dismissed without prejudice.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that: Plaintiff’s Complaint (filing no. 1) is dismissed without prejudice. A separate Judgment will be entered in accordance with this Memorandum and Order.

DATED this 28th day of August, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

Richard G. Kopf

Senior United States District Judge

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